



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

**Taxation of Barbers.**—For violating the statute providing that barbers shall be licensed and registered before being allowed to engage in tonsorial toil, appellant in *Jackson v. State*, 117 Southwestern Reporter, 818, was convicted. The law exempts students in the state university and barbers in small towns. Its purpose is to insure efficiency in the barbers and hygienic conditions in their establishments. The statute was declared unconstitutional by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals on the ground that it was contrary to the provision prohibiting taxation of mechanical employments, and that by its exceptions it became discriminatory because the evils intended to be prevented could as easily arise in an institution of learning or a hamlet as in the frescoed parlors of a metropolis.

---

**Person Setting Up Estoppel Must Be Prejudiced Thereby.**—One insured in a beneficiary association indicated his purpose to absent himself from his family for a few days, but from that time nothing was heard of him. For two years following his absence the premiums were paid by his wife. Thereafter an opportunity presented itself to the wife to dispose of her real property for which purpose she secured a divorce that she might convey a good title to the realty. Seven years after the husband's disappearance she instituted an action for the insurance. The association insisted that by bringing the action for divorce she had expressed her belief that her husband lived, and that after she had ceased payments on his certificate she was estopped to assert that he was dead. In *Butler v. Supreme Court I. O. F.*, 101 Pacific Reporter, 481, the Washington Supreme Court decided that the wife was not estopped to assert her husband's death within the two years following his disappearance, as the association could not have been injured by reason of her conduct.

---

**Tendency of Registration to Disfranchise.**—The Illinois law made registration a prerequisite to voting. There was an opportunity allowed to register for the August election in April. No person who would not be 21 on the day of the election following his registration was allowed to register, but those persons moving into a precinct subsequent to the registration day were allowed to vote. The law was attacked in *People v. Strassheim*, 88 Northeastern Reporter, 821, on the grounds that it was invalid because violating the constitutional provision that elections shall be free and equal, and that it tended to disfranchise electors. Thus a man becoming 21 between April and August would not be entitled to vote. He might become 21 within a day after the April election and possess all the qualifications of a voter, but the law, affording him no opportunity to register, deprived him of the right to vote in August. Those securing citizenship through naturalization between the months mentioned would be in a like predicament. The Illinois Supreme Court, adopting both objec-